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COMES NOW the plaintiff, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by and through its counsel, KAREN P. HEWITT, United States Attorney, and Christopher M. Alexander, Assistant United States Attorney, and hereby files its Motions for Reciprocal Discovery and Fingerprint Exemplars. These Motions are based upon the files and records of the case together with the attached memorandum of points and authorities.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

I

On April 9, 2008, a Indictment was returned in the Southern District of California charging Defendant Miguel Angel Reyes-Canul ("Defendant") with importation of 35.54 kilograms (approximately 78.18 pounds) marijuana in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 952 and 960, and possession of 35.54 kilograms (approximately 78.18 pounds) marijuana with intent to distribute in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1). On April 15, 2008, the Court arraigned Defendant on the Indictment and entered a not guilty plea. The Court scheduled a motion hearing date for June 2, 2008.

II

THE UNITED STATES' MOTION FOR RECIPROCAL DISCOVERY SHOULD BE GRANTED

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As of this date, Defendant has produced no reciprocal discovery. The United States requests that Defendant comply with Rule 16(b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, as well as Rule 26.2 which requires the production of prior statements of <u>all</u> witnesses, except for those of Defendant. Defendant has not provided the United States with any documents or statements. Accordingly, the United States will object at trial and ask this Court to suppress any evidence at trial which has not been provided to the United States.

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THE UNITED STATES' MOTION FOR FINGERPRINT EXEMPLARS SHOULD BE GRANTED

Part of the United States' burden of proof in this case is to satisfy the jury that Defendant was involved in the smuggling incident. To make that showing, the United States may call an expert in fingerprint identification to match Defendant's fingerprints to relevant evidence. The most efficient and conclusive manner of establishing this information is to permit the expert witness to take a set of Defendant's fingerprints for comparison.

A defendant's fingerprints are not testimonial evidence. <u>See Schmerber v. California</u>, 384 U.S. 757 (1966). Using identifying physical characteristics, such as fingerprints, does not violate a defendant's Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination. <u>United States v. DePalma</u>, 414 F.2d 394, 397 (9th Cir. 1969); <u>Woods v. United States</u>, 397 F.2d 156 (9th Cir. 1968); <u>see also United States v. St. Onge</u>, 676 F. Supp. 1041, 1043 (D. Mont. 1987). The United States, therefore, requests that this Court order that Defendant make herself available for fingerprinting by the United States.

IV

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the United States requests that the Court grant its motions for reciprocal discovery and fingerprint exemplars.

DATED: April 22, 2008	Respectfully submitted,
	KAREN P. HEWITT United States Attorney
	s/Christopher M. Alexander

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